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20 August 1993

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993.

During the week ending 14 August 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

By a letter dated 20 July 1993 (S/26121) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations transmitted a letter of the same date from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to the President of the Security Council, in conformity with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, she informed the President and the members of the Security Council that, at the end of June 1993, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had withdrawn its acceptance of, and cooperation with, the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, which had been established in September 1992, with the consent of the Belgrade authorities, to promote dialogues between the authorities and communities in the three regions, collect information on all aspects relevant to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote solutions to such problems, as well as assist in providing information on relevant legislation on human rights, protection of minorities, free media and democratic elections.

Furthermore, it was the considered opinion of the CSCE participating States that the decision of the Belgrade authorities not to allow the continued functioning of the missions aggravated the existing threats to peace and security in the region.

By a letter dated 23 July 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26148), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations transmitted a copy of a letter of the same date from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the CSCE to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as well as a related statement issued by the Chairman-in-Office on the same date.

In the letter, the Chairman-in-Office regretted the refusal of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina to continue their activities and stated that the mandate of the missions stood unaffected by the decision of the Belgrade authorities. Recalling that the "basic condition for the gradual readmittance of Serbia and Montenegro to the international community had been defined by the CSCE Council at its Stockholm meeting", she called on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to live up to the norms and principles it had accepted as a CSCE participating State. She also noted with concern that the Government appeared to have adopted a policy of non-cooperation with CSCE in other matters as well.

In the related statement, the Chairman-in-Office of the CSCE stated that the CSCE would continue to keep the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina under review and to focus on the human rights situation in Serbia and Montenegro, in particular in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina. She called on the Government in Belgrade to revoke its course and display its willingness to live up to the norms and principles it had accepted as a CSCE participating State.

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3262nd meeting, held on 9 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited Ambassador Dragomir Djokic, at his request, to sit at the Council table during the course of the discussion of the item before it.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26263) that had been submitted by France, Hungary, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26263 and adopted it by 14 votes in favour to none against, with one abstention (China), as resolution 855 (1993).

Resolution 855 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters of 20 July 1993 (S/26121) and 23 July 1993 (S/26148) from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE),

Further taking note of the letters of 28 July 1993 (S/26210) and 3 August 1993 (S/26234) circulated by the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Deeply concerned at the refusal of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the CSCE missions of long duration to continue their activities,

Bearing in mind that the CSCE missions of long duration are an example of preventive diplomacy undertaken within the framework of the CSCE, and have greatly contributed to promoting stability and counteracting the risk of violence in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Reaffirming its relevant resolutions aimed at putting an end to conflict in the former Yugoslavia,

Determined to avoid any extension of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia and, in this context, attaching great importance to the work of the CSCE missions and to the continued ability of the international community to monitor the situation in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro),

Stressing its commitment to the territorial integrity and political independence of all States in the region,

1. Endorses the efforts of the CSCE as described in the letters noted above from the Chairman-in-Office of the Council of Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);

2. Calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reconsider their refusal to allow the continuation of the activities of the CSCE missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), to cooperate with the CSCE by taking the practical steps needed for the resumption of the activities of these missions and to agree to an increase in the number of monitors as decided by the CSCE;

3. Further calls upon the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to assure the monitors' safety and security, and to allow them free and unimpeded access necessary to accomplish their mission in full;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1, S/23370/Add.18, S/23370/Add.46, S/25070/Add.12 and S/25070/Add.23)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3263rd meeting, held on 10 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General on Liberia (S/26200) and a letter dated 4 August 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26265). In that letter, the Secretary-General recalled that, pursuant to the presidential statement of 9 June 1993 (S/25918) in which he was requested to commence a thorough and full investigation, including any allegations as to the perpetrators, whoever they might be, of the massacre of civilians which had occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993, upon his instructions his Special Representative for Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, had carried out a preliminary investigation. Following consultations, the Secretary-General had decided to appoint a Panel of Inquiry, to be convened under his authority and comprising the Honourable Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya), Chairman, Mr. Robert Gersony (United States of America), member, and Ambassador Mahmoud Kassem (Egypt), member, to establish the facts and circumstances relating to the incident, examine allegations regarding responsibility for the massacre and make appropriate recommendations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Benin, Egypt, Liberia and Nigeria, at their request, to participate in the discussion with the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26259) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26259 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 856 (1993).

Resolution 856 (1993) reads as follows:

> The Security Council,
>
> Recalling its resolution 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993,
>
> Welcoming the signing under the auspices of ECOWAS, on 25 July 1993, at Cotonou, Benin, of a Peace Agreement between the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy (ULIMO) (S/26272),
>
> Considering that the signing of the Peace Agreement constitutes a major achievement and an important contribution to the restoration of peace and security in Liberia and in this region of West Africa, and creates the opportunity to bring an end to the conflict,
>
> Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 3 August 1993 (S/26200),
>
> 1. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to send a technical team to Liberia to gather and evaluate information relevant to

the proposed establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL);

2. Approves the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of thirty military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the said Committee, the mandate of said team to expire within three months;

3. Looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, the projected conclusion of this operation, how to ensure coordination between UNOMIL and the peace-keeping forces of ECOWAS and their respective roles and responsibilities;

4. Calls upon all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the cease-fire provided for in the Peace Agreement and to cooperate fully with the advance mission and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Liberia;

5. Urges the conclusion at the earliest possible stage of a status of mission agreement;

6. Commends ECOWAS for its efforts to restore peace, security and stability in Liberia;

7. Commends the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for its efforts in support of the peace process in Liberia;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.

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Addendum

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The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993 and S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993.

During the week ending 21 August 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh (see S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.43, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.17 and S/25070/Add.30)

By a letter dated 17 August 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26318), the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations transmitted a letter from the Acting President of Azerbaijan to the President of the Security Council, in which he stated that sufficient time had elapsed since the adoption of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) and that the "aggressor" was continuing to seize and burn peaceful Azerbaijani villages in the Fizuli district, conducting a massed offensive against the town of Fizuli, expanding offensives deep into Azerbaijani territory - towards Djebrail and Kubatly - and was attempting to take the town of Barda and other inhabited areas. He requested that the Security Council be convened immediately to take effective and urgent measures to halt the aggressor, stop the bloodshed and protect hundreds of thousands of defenceless peaceful inhabitants of the Azerbaijani Republic.

In a letter dated 17 August 1993 (S/26319) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations requested, in the light of "the continued blatant violations of

international law and the Charter of the United Nations, together with Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) by Armenia", that the Security Council convene urgently in order to take effective enforcement measures to stop "the Armenian aggression against the Azerbaijani Republic" and secure the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories.

In a letter dated 18 August 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26322), the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to assess the most recent evidence of Azerbaijani aggression against Armenia and to condemn Azerbaijan's continuing policy of expanding its war against Nagorny Karabakh to the borders of Armenia. The Government of Armenia requested that the Security Council and the international community manifest the appropriate reaction to those latest violations of international law and Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) by condemning unequivocally the authorities of Azerbaijan.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3264th meeting, held on 18 August 1993, in response to the above requests.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Azerbaijan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26326):

> "The Security Council expresses its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993).
>
> "The Council also expresses its deep concern at the recent intensification of fighting in the area of Fizuli. The Council condemns the attack on the Fizuli region from the Nagorny-Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic, just as it has previously condemned the invasion and seizure of the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council demands a stop to all attacks and an immediate cessation of the hostilities and bombardments, which endanger peace and security in the region, and an immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of occupying forces from the area of Fizuli, and from the districts of Kelbadjar and Agdam and other recently occupied areas of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its unique influence to this end.
>
> "The Council reaffirms the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Azerbaijani Republic and of all other States in the region and the inviolability of their borders, and expresses its grave concern at the effect these hostilities have had on the efforts of the Minsk Group of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to achieve a

peaceful solution to the conflict. The Council stresses its full support of the CSCE peace process, and notes particularly the opportunity that the current round of Minsk Group talks have afforded the parties to the conflict to present their views directly. In this context, the Council calls upon all of the parties to respond positively and within the agreed time-frame to the 13 August adjusted version of the Minsk Group's 'Timetable of urgent steps to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)' and to refrain from any actions that would obstruct a peaceful solution. The Council welcomes the intention of the CSCE to send a mission to the region to report on all aspects of the situation.

"In the light of this most recent escalation of the conflict, the Council strongly reaffirms its call in resolution 853 (1993) for States to refrain from supplying any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council calls upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign still further.

"The Council also renews its calls in resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) for unimpeded access for international humanitarian relief efforts in the region, in all areas affected by the conflict, in order to alleviate the continually increasing suffering of the civilian population. The Council reminds the parties that they are bound by and must adhere to the principles and rules of international humanitarian law.

"The Security Council will remain actively seized of the matter and will be ready to consider appropriate steps to ensure that all parties fully respect and comply with its resolutions."

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (see S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.8 and S/25070/Add.21; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4 and S/25070/Add.7)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3265th meeting, held on 20 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26331) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26331 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 857 (1993).

Resolution 857 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal received by the Secretary-General before 16 August 1993,

Establishes the following list of candidates in accordance with Article 13 of the Statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Georges Michel ABI-SAAB (Egypt)
Mr. Julio A. BARBERIS (Argentina)
Mr. Raphaël BARRAS (Switzerland)
Mr. Sikhe CAMARA (Guinea)
Mr. Antonio CASSESE (Italy)
Mr. Hans Axel Valdemar CORELL (Sweden)
Mr. Jules DESCHENES (Canada)
Mr. Alfonso DE LOS HEROS (Peru)
Mr. Jerzy JASINSKI (Poland)
Mr. Heike JUNG (Germany)
Mr. Adolphus Godwin KARIBI-WHYTE (Nigeria)
Mr. Valentin G. KISILEV (Russian Federation)
Mr. Germain LE FOYER DE COSTIL (France)
Mr. LI Haopei (China)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDONALD (United States of America)
Mr. Amadou N'DIAYE (Mali)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda NSEREKO (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth ODIO BENITO (Costa Rica)
Mr. Hüseyin PAZARCI (Turkey)
Mr. Moragodage Christopher Walter PINTO (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Rustam S. SIDHWA (Pakistan)
Sir Ninian STEPHEN (Australia)
Mr. Lal Chan VOHRAH (Malaysia)

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

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During the week ending 28 August 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border (see also S/23370/Add.43)

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3266th meeting, held on 23 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/26311).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Tajikistan, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26341):

> "The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the continuing violence and armed conflict in Tajikistan, at the escalating crisis along the Tajik-Afghan border, and at the risk of the conflict threatening the peace and stability of Central Asia and beyond.

"The Council stresses the urgent need for the cessation of all hostile actions on the Tajik-Afghan border. It urges the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to accept as soon as possible the need for an overall political solution and to participate in a negotiating process for the early establishment of a cease-fire and eventual national reconciliation with the widest possible participation of all political groups and all the regions of the country. The Council looks to the Government of Tajikistan and all opposition groups to observe basic political rights of all groups in Tajikistan, in order to promote a lasting reconciliation and to achieve full compliance with the principles to which Tajikistan is committed as a participating State in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

"The Council reaffirms the necessity to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tajikistan and all other countries of the region and the inviolability of their borders.

"The Council welcomes efforts by regional parties aimed at stabilizing the situation. In particular, the Council welcomes the 7 August 1993 Moscow summit of Heads of State and Government from the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, at the initiative of the Russian Federation, and the 6-7 July 1993 Istanbul summit of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), and their decisions aimed at peaceful solutions to the problems on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan. Furthermore, it welcomes the efforts of the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe (CSCE). The Council recognizes the actions of the Governments of Afghanistan and Tajikistan which created new negotiating bodies aimed at reducing tension along their common border.

"The Council draws attention to the critical humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and the Tajik refugee camps in northern Afghanistan and the need for additional humanitarian assistance. Stabilizing the situation along the Tajik-Afghan border should assist UNHCR in performing its mission. The Council calls upon the Government of Tajikistan to continue to assist in the return and reintegration of all Tajiks who fled this civil war and who wish to return to their homes.

"The Council expresses appreciation for the Secretary-General's report of 16 August 1993 (S/26311) and welcomes the Secretary-General's proposals to extend the mandate of his Special Envoy until 31 October 1993 and to extend the tenure of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a period of three months. In light of the unstable situation on the Tajik-Afghan border, the Council welcomes the Secretary-General's decision to dispatch his Special Envoy to Afghanistan and other countries in the region. The Council also welcomes the receptivity of the Secretary-General to possible requests from the parties for United Nations assistance in their efforts already under way and requests that he and his Special Envoy maintain close contact with the parties.

"The Council looks forward to receiving periodic reports from the Secretary-General on his Special Envoy's mission and the Secretary-General's recommendations for ways the United Nations may assist in

resolving the situation and for defining more clearly the possible ambit of United Nations involvement.

"The Security Council will remain seized of the matter."

The question of South Africa (see S/12269/Add.12, S/12269/Add.13, S/12269/Add.43, S/12269/Add.44, S/12269/Add.49, S/12520/Add.4, S/13033/Add.13, S/13033/Add.37, S/13737/Add.23, S/13737/Add.50, S/14326/Add.5, S/14326/Add.34, S/14326/Add.50, S/14840/Add.14, S/14840/Add.38, S/14840/Add.49, S/15560/Add.23, S/16270/Add.1, S/16270/Add.32, S/16270/Add.42, S/16270/Add.49, S/16880/Add.9, S/16880/Add.10, S/16880/Add.29, S/16880/Add.33, S/17725/Add.23, S/17725/Add.47, S/18570/Add.7, S/19420/Add.9, S/19420/Add.10, S/19420/Add.11, S/19420/Add.24, S/19420/Add.47, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.33 and S/25070/Add.15)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3267th meeting, held on 24 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26347):

"The Security Council deplores the recent upsurge in violence and discord in South Africa, especially in the East Rand. This violence - terrible in its human toll - is even more tragic as the country proceeds on the path to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa and a new, more promising future for all its citizens.

"The Council recalls its statement in resolution 765 (1992) that it is the responsibility of the South African authorities to take all necessary measures to stop immediately the violence and protect the life and property of all South Africans. The Council affirms that all parties in South Africa must assist the Government in preventing opponents of democracy from using violence to threaten the country's democratic transition. In this regard, the Council notes the proposal for a national peace force to restore and maintain order in volatile areas. Any such force should be genuinely representative of South African society and its major political bodies. Just as importantly, it must have the confidence, support and cooperation of the people of South Africa. The Council also welcomes efforts by the leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party to convince their followers to avoid further violence. The Council urges all of South Africa's leaders to work jointly to prevent violence in the election period ahead.

"The Security Council commends the international community, including the Organization of African Unity, the European Community and the Commonwealth, for playing a constructive role in helping to curb the violence in South Africa. The United Nations Peace Monitors, under the able supervision of the chief of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, have made a difference. People are alive today because of the tireless and courageous efforts of these and other international peace monitors. Yet far too many are dying. The world community must continue

to signal firmly that it will not allow the violence to derail South Africa's political transition.

"The Council emphasizes the key role of the multiparty negotiating process in securing the transition to a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa. It urges the parties to reaffirm their commitment to the multiparty negotiating process, to redouble their efforts to reach consensus on the transitional arrangements and constitutional issues still outstanding and to proceed to elections as planned in the coming year.

"The Security Council reaffirms its determination to remain supportive of efforts to facilitate the peaceful transition to a non-racial democracy for the benefit of all South Africans. The Council is following developments in South Africa closely and will remain seized of the matter."

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.27 and S/25070/Add.31)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3268th meeting, held on 24 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General in pursuance of Security Council resolution 849 (1993) (S/26250 and Add.1), as well as two letters dated 4 and 6 August 1993 respectively from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26254 and S/26264).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26348), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26348 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 858 (1993).

Resolution 858 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 849 (1993) of 9 July 1993, which reserved to the Council a decision on the deployment of observers, following implementation of a cease-fire,

Welcoming the signing of the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 between the Republic of Georgia and forces in Abkhazia,

Recalling its resolution 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993, in which the Council approved the deployment of an advance team of observers for a period of three months,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report,

Reaffirming previous statements which underscored the vital importance of the maintenance of cease-fire agreements, in particular the statement of the President of the Security Council on 2 July 1993 (S/26032),

Determining that continuation of the conflict in Georgia threatens peace and stability in the region,

Noting that the parties to the conflict have committed themselves to withdrawal of forces from Abkhazia and that this withdrawal is at present under way,

1. Welcomes the Secretary-General's report of 6 August 1993 (S/26250);

2. Decides to establish a United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) in accordance with the above-mentioned report comprising up to eighty-eight military observers, plus minimal staff necessary to support UNOMIG, with the following mandate:

(a) To verify compliance with the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 with special attention to the situation in the City of Sukhumi;

(b) To investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved;

(c) To report to the Secretary-General on the implementation of its mandate including, in particular, violations of the Cease-fire Agreement;

3. Decides that UNOMIG is established for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it will be extended beyond the initial ninety days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General whether or not substantive progress had been made towards implementing measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report as appropriate, but in any event within three months, on the activities of UNOMIG;

5. Decides to keep under constant review the operational arrangements to implement the mandate contained in this resolution, in the light of any further recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in this regard;

6. Welcomes the proposed deployment of mixed interim monitoring groups of Georgian/Abkhaz/Russian units designed to consolidate the cease-fire, and requests the Secretary-General to facilitate cooperation between the United Nations observers and these units within their respective mandates;

7. Calls on all parties to respect and implement the Cease-fire Agreement of 27 July 1993 and to cooperate fully with UNOMIG and ensure the safety of all United Nations personnel and all other peace-keeping and humanitarian personnel within Georgia;

8. Calls on the Government of the Republic of Georgia to conclude expeditiously with the United Nations a status of forces agreement to facilitate deployment of UNOMIG;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue energetically, through his Special Envoy, efforts to facilitate the peace process and negotiations, starting as soon as possible, towards the achievement of a comprehensive political settlement;

10. Expresses its continuing support for the Secretary-General's ongoing cooperation with the Chairman-in-Office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in efforts to bring peace to Georgia and elsewhere in the region;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.22 and S/25070/Add.23; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.24 and S/25070/Add.29)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3269th meeting, held on 24 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it letters dated 3, 6, 20 and 23 August 1993, respectively, from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, conveying the reports dated 2, 5 and 20 August 1993 by the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia (S/26233, S/26260, S/26337 and S/26337/Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26182), that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26182 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 859 (1993).

Resolution 859 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard,

Reaffirming further that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a State Member of the United Nations, enjoys the rights provided for in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued to be subject to armed hostilities in contravention of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and other relevant Security Council resolutions and that, despite all efforts by the United Nations as well as regional organizations and arrangements, there is still no compliance with all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular by the Bosnian Serb party,

Condemning once again all war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law, by whomsoever committed, Bosnian Serbs or other individuals,

Deeply concerned at the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including in and around Mostar, and determined to support in every possible way the efforts by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to continue providing humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in need,

Concerned about the continuing siege of Sarajevo, Mostar and other threatened cities,

Strongly condemning the disruption of public utilities (including water, electricity, fuel and communications), in particular by the Bosnian Serb party, and calling upon all parties concerned to cooperate in restoring them,

Recalling the principles for a political solution adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia,

Reaffirming once again the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory through the use of force and the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

Stressing that an end to the hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is necessary to achieve meaningful progress in the peace process,

Mindful of its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account the reports of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia contained in documents S/26233, S/26260 and S/26337,

Determining that the grave situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Notes with appreciation the report by the Secretary-General's Special Representative on the latest developments at the Geneva peace talks and urges the parties, in cooperation with the Co-Chairmen, to conclude as soon as possible a just and comprehensive political settlement freely agreed by all of them;

2. Calls for an immediate cease-fire and cessation of hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as essential for achieving a just and equitable political solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina through peaceful negotiations;

3. Demands that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of food, water, electricity, fuel and communications, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Demands also that the safety and operational effectiveness of UNPROFOR and UNHCR personnel in Bosnia and Herzegovina be fully respected by all parties at all times;

5. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's letter of 18 August 1993 (S/26335) stating that the United Nations has now the initial operational capability for the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

6. Affirms that a solution to the conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina must be in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law; and further affirms the continuing relevance in this context of:

(a) The sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) The fact that neither a change in the name of the State nor changes regarding the internal organization of the State such as those contained in the constitutional agreement annexed to the Co-Chairmen's report in document S/26337 would affect the continued membership of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the United Nations;

(c) The principles adopted by the London International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, including the need for a cessation of hostilities, the principle of a negotiated solution freely arrived at, the unacceptability of the acquisition of territory by force or by "ethnic cleansing" and the right of refugees and others who have suffered losses to compensation in accordance with the statement on Bosnia adopted by the London Conference;

(d) Recognition and respect for the right of all displaced persons to return to their homes in safety and honour;

(e) The maintenance of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a united city and a multicultural, multi-ethnic and pluri-religious centre;

7. Recalls the principle of individual responsibility for the perpetration of war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law and its decision in resolution 827 (1993) to establish an International Tribunal;

8. Declares its readiness to consider taking the necessary measures to assist the parties in the effective implementation of a fair and equitable settlement once it has been freely agreed by the parties, which would require a decision by the Council;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37, S/22110/Add.41, S/22110/Add.43, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.8, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.48, S/23370/Add.51, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.14, S/25070/Add.20, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3270th meeting, held on 27 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 840 (1993) (S/26360).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26362) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26362 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 860 (1993).

Resolution 860 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990, 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993 and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General dated 16 July 1993 (S/26090) and 26 August 1993 (S/26360),

Paying tribute to the continuing role of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk in achieving peace, stability and genuine national reconciliation for all Cambodia,

Recalling that, according to the Paris Agreements, the transitional period shall terminate when the Constituent Assembly elected through free and fair elections, organized and certified by the United Nations, has approved the constitution and transformed itself into legislative assembly, and thereafter a new government has been created,

Also taking note of the expressed wish of the Cambodian interim joint administration to maintain the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) until the establishment of a new government in Cambodia as conveyed by the Secretariat,

1. Welcomes the reports of the Secretary-General dated 16 July 1993 (S/26090) and 26 August 1993 (S/26360), and approves the UNTAC withdrawal plan contained in document S/26090;

2. Fully supports the Constituent Assembly in its work of drawing up and approving a constitution, and stresses the importance of completing this work in accordance with the Paris Agreements;

3. Confirms that UNTAC's functions under the Paris Agreements shall end upon the creation in September of a new government of Cambodia consistent with those Agreements;

4. Decides that, in order to ensure a safe and an orderly withdrawal of the military component of UNTAC, the period of such withdrawal shall end on 15 November 1993;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3271st meeting, held on 27 August 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General concerning Haiti (S/26361), as well as two further reports of the Secretary-General (S/26063 and S/26297) and a letter dated 15 July 1993 (S/26085) from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Haiti, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26364) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26364 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 861 (1993).

Resolution 861 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General,

Having considered the relevant parts of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993 (S/26063),

Taking note with approval of the Governors Island Agreement between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, including the provisions of point 4, under which the

parties agreed that the sanctions should be suspended immediately after the Prime Minister is confirmed and assumes office in Haiti,

Having also considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1993 (S/26297) on the New York Pact of 16 July 1993,

Having received the report of the Secretary-General (S/26361) indicating that the Prime Minister of Haiti has been confirmed and has assumed office in Haiti,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides that the measures set out in paragraphs 5 to 9 of resolution 841 (1993) are suspended with immediate effect and requests all States to act consistently with this decision as soon as possible;

2. Confirms its readiness, as noted in the letter from the President of the Council of 15 July 1993 (S/26085), to terminate immediately the suspension of the measures referred to in paragraph 1 above if, at any time, the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, informs the Security Council that the parties to the Governors Island Agreement or any other authorities in Haiti have not complied in good faith with the Agreement;

3. Expresses its readiness to review all the measures in paragraphs 5 to 14 of resolution 841 (1993) with a view to lifting them definitively once the Secretary-General, having regard for the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, informs the Security Council that the relevant provisions of the Governors Island Agreement have been fully implemented;

4. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

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24 September 1993

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 5 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993 and S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993.

During the week ending 4 September 1993, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24 and S/25070/Add.34)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3272nd meeting, held on 31 August 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General concerning Haiti (S/26352).

The President drew attention to the text of a draft resolution (S/26384) that had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26384 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 862 (1993).

Resolution 862 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993,

Recalling also the Governors Island Agreement between the President of the Republic of Haiti and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Haiti, of 3 July 1993, contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993 (S/26063), and the letter of the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of 24 July 1993 (S/26180, annex),

Commending the efforts undertaken by the Special Envoy for Haiti of the United Nations and Organization of American States Secretaries-General,

Noting that point 5 of the Governors Island Agreement calls for international assistance in modernizing the armed forces of Haiti and establishing a new police force with the presence of United Nations personnel in these fields,

Reaffirming the international community's commitment to a resolution of the crisis in Haiti, including a restoration of democracy,

Recalling the situation in Haiti and the continuing responsibility of the Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the Secretary-General's report of 25 August 1993 to the Security Council (S/26352), which contains recommendations concerning United Nations assistance in the modernization of the armed forces as well as in the establishment of a new police force in Haiti under a proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti;

2. Approves the dispatch as soon as possible of an advance team of not more than 30 personnel to assess requirements and prepare for the possible dispatch of both the civilian police and military assistance components of the proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti;

3. Decides that the mandate of the advance team will expire within one month, and contemplates that this advance team could be incorporated into the proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti if and when such a mission is formally established by the Council;

4. Looks forward to a further report of the Secretary-General on the proposed establishment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, including in particular a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of this operation, a time-frame for its implementation, and the projected conclusion of this operation, and how to ensure coordination, inter alia, between it and the work of the Organization of American States, with a view to establishing the proposed mission on an expeditious basis if the Council so decides;

5. Urges the Secretary-General to enter expeditiously into discussions with the Government of Haiti on a status of mission agreement to facilitate the early dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, if and when the Council so decides;

6. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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NATIONS

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993 and S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993.

During the week ending 11 September 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation concerning Rwanda (see S/25070/Add.10 and S/25070/Add.25)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3273rd meeting, held on 10 September 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations among members of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26425):

> "The Security Council welcomes the peace agreement concluded by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front at Arusha on 4 August 1993. The Council is aware of the hopes the Rwandese parties entertain that the international community will lend its assistance in the implementation of the agreement. It has also taken note of the importance they attach to 10 September 1993, the date that is to mark the establishment of transitional institutions.

"The Security Council welcomes in this regard the decision taken by the Secretary-General to send a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda. The Council hopes to have the report of the Secretary-General based on the recommendations of the reconnaissance mission in the next few days so that it can consider the contribution the United Nations could make to facilitate the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

"The Security Council urges the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to continue to honour the Arusha agreements in accordance with their commitments. It further urges them to continue to cooperate with the Neutral Military Observer Group, whose mandate the Secretary-General of OAU has decided to extend on an interim basis."

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NATIONS

S

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SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The list of items of which the Security Council is seized is contained in documents S/25070 of 11 January 1993, S/25070/Add.4 of 4 February 1993, S/25070/Add.7 of 26 February 1993, S/25070/Add.8 of 8 March 1993, S/25070/Add.10 of 22 March 1993, S/25070/Add.13 of 13 April 1993, S/25070/Add.17 of 20 May 1993, S/25070/Add.19 of 3 June 1993, S/25070/Add.23 of 2 July 1993, S/25070/Add.24 of 6 July 1993, S/25070/Add.26 of 9 July 1993, S/25070/Add.29 of 30 July 1993, S/25070/Add.32 of 20 August 1993 and S/25070/Add.34 of 3 September 1993.

During the week ending 18 September 1993, the Security Council took action on the following items:

The situation in Mozambique (see S/23370/Add.41, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.15 and S/25070/Add.27)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3274th meeting, held on 13 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (S/26385 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Mozambique, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26426), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The President also drew attention to a revision to be made to draft resolution S/26426 in its provisional form.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26426, as orally revised in its provisional form, and adopted it unanimously as resolution 863 (1993).

Resolution 863 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993 and 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 August 1993 (S/26385 and Add.1),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635, annex) and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of ONUMOZ to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the Mission and to carry it out to a successful conclusion,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Noting with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, especially the direct talks in Maputo between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama, President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), which led to the agreements signed on 3 September 1993 (S/26385/Add.1),

Noting also with satisfaction the full deployment of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and the progress made in the establishment by ONUMOZ of assembly areas,

Stressing the unacceptability of attempts to attach conditions to the peace process, in particular to the assembly and demobilization of troops, or to gain more time or further concessions,

Expressing concern at the continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement as well as at cases of violations of the cease-fire,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 August 1993 (S/26385 and Add.1);

2. Emphasizes the need to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;

3. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;

4. Strongly urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to agree with, and to apply, without further postponement, the revised time-table for the implementation of all provisions of the General Peace Agreement as described in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Secretary-General's report (S/26385), and appeals to the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;

5. Stresses once again the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops, and its continuation, in accordance with the revised time-table without preconditions;

6. Urges RENAMO to join the Government of Mozambique in authorizing immediate assembly of forces, and equally urges that both the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO immediately thereupon begin demobilization;

7. Welcomes the progress made by the Commission for the new Mozambican Defence Force (CCFDM), in particular in relation to the training of instructors at Nyanga, and also the progress on mine-clearing;

8. Deplores the lack of progress in the multi-party consultative conference and urges RENAMO and other political parties to join with the Government of Mozambique in quickly agreeing on an election law, which should include provision for an effective national election commission;

9. Calls on the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to make operational without further delay the National Commission for Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission;

10. Commends the agreements reached in the Maputo talks between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO on the reintegration into the state administration of all areas now under the control of RENAMO as well as on the request for monitoring by the United Nations of all police activities in Mozambique and on undertaking additional tasks, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to examine expeditiously the proposal by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO for United Nations monitoring of police activities in the country, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1, and welcomes his intention to send a survey team of experts in connection with the proposed United Nations police contingent, and to report thereon to the Council;

12. Urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to ensure that the momentum towards implementing the General Peace Agreement in full is maintained so that a just and lasting peace in Mozambique can be established, and to this end encourages the President of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO to continue their direct talks;

13. Encourages the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to continue to facilitate unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Security Council in good time before 31 October 1993;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

The situation in Croatia (see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.28 and S/25070/Add.30)

The Security Council met to consider the item at its 3275th meeting, held on 14 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Croatia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26436):

"The Security Council expresses its profound concern at the reports from the Secretariat of recent military hostilities in Croatia, in particular the escalation of the means employed, and the grave threat they pose to the peace process in Geneva and overall stability in the former Yugoslavia.

"The Council reaffirms its respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and calls on both sides to accept UNPROFOR's proposal of an immediate cease-fire. It calls on the Croatian Government to withdraw its armed forces to positions occupied before 9 September 1993, on the basis of that proposal, and calls on the Serbian forces to halt all provocative military actions."

The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (see S/23370/Add.36, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.45, S/25070/Add.1, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.7, S/25070/Add.8, S/25070/Add.9, S/25070/Add.11, S/25070/Add.12, S/25070/Add.15, S/25070/Add.16, S/25070/Add.18, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.29 and S/25070/Add.34; see also S/22110/Add.38, S/22110/Add.47, S/22110/Add.50, S/23370/Add.1, S/23370/Add.5, S/23370/Add.7, S/23370/Add.14, S/23370/Add.16, S/23370/Add.19, S/23370/Add.21, S/23370/Add.23, S/23370/Add.24, S/23370/Add.26, S/23370/Add.28, S/23370/Add.29, S/23370/Add.31, S/23370/Add.32, S/23370/Add.35, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.46, S/23370/Add.49, S/23370/Add.50, S/25070/Add.13, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.19, S/25070/Add.20, S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.28, S/25070/Add.30 and S/25070/Add.32)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3276th meeting, held on 14 September 1993, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26437):

"The Security Council expresses its profound concern over recent reports that Bosnian Croats have been holding Bosnian Muslims in detention camps under deplorable conditions. The Council recalls the international revulsion and condemnation that accompanied revelations last year of the conditions under which Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were being held in Bosnian Serb detention camps.

"The Council reiterates the principle that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) must be given access to all detainees in Bosnia wherever they may be held. It notes that the ICRC has recently been given access to some detainees, but recalls with condemnation the obstacles which the Bosnian Croats have previously placed in the way of the ICRC's attempts to gain access to the camps in order to ascertain the conditions of the detained. It also notes the recent appeal addressed by the President of Croatia to the Bosnian Croats (S/26419).

"The Council emphasizes the fact that inhumane treatment and abuses in detention centres violates international humanitarian law. Moreover, as the Council has previously recalled, persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Geneva conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

"The Council calls upon the Bosnian Croats to supply immediately to the ICRC complete information on all camps where Bosnian Muslim and other prisoners are being held, and to assure the ICRC and all other legitimately concerned international bodies free and unhindered access to the detained, wherever they may be held.

"The Council believes that the Government of Croatia has a responsibility to use its influence with the Bosnian Croats to secure compliance with this statement and calls on the Government of Croatia to take immediate steps to that end.

"The Council further reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and reminds them of its willingness to consider appropriate actions if any of them should fail to abide scrupulously by their obligations.

"The Council decides to remain seized of the matter."

The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.10, S/25070/Add.17, S/25070/Add.22, S/25070/Add.23 and S/25070/Add.28; see also S/22110/Add.21, S/23370/Add.12, S/23370/Add.27, S/23370/Add.37, S/23370/Add.40, S/23370/Add.43, S/23370/Add.48 and S/23370/Add.51)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3277th meeting, held on 15 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, having before it the further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/26434 and Add.1).

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representatives of Angola, Egypt, Nigeria and Portugal, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President drew attention to a draft resolution (S/26445), which had been prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

The Security Council then proceeded to vote on draft resolution S/26445 and adopted it unanimously as resolution 864 (1993).

Resolution 864 (1993) reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991, 747 (1992) of 24 March 1992, 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992, 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, 811 (1993) of 12 March 1993, 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993 and 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434 and Add.1) dated 13 September 1993,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the political and military situation, and noting with consternation the further deterioration of an already grave humanitarian situation,

Deeply concerned that, despite its previous resolutions and the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, the peace talks remain suspended and a cease-fire has not been established,

Welcoming the joint statement issued in Lisbon on 10 September 1993 by the representatives of Portugal, the Russian Federation and the United States of America, the three observer States to the Angolan peace process (S/26488),

Welcoming also and supporting to that end the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at the earliest resolution of the Angolan crisis through negotiations, and *stressing* the importance it attaches thereto,

Welcoming further the efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of Heads of State of neighbouring countries to facilitate the resumption of the peace process in Angola,

Emphasizing the importance of a continued and effective United Nations presence in Angola with a view to fostering the peace process and advancing the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

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1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General (S/26434) dated 13 September 1993 and *decides* to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a period of three months until 15 December 1993;

2. *Reiterates its readiness* to consider taking action promptly, at any time within the period of the mandate authorized by this resolution, on the recommendation of the Secretary-General, to expand substantially the United Nations presence in Angola in the event of significant progress in the peace process;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation by UNAVEM II and the Special Representative, with the goal of restoring a cease-fire and reinstating the peace process for the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

4. *Welcomes* the continued disposition of the Government of Angola to reach a peaceful settlement of the conflict in conformity with the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

5. *Reaffirms its recognition* of the legitimate rights of the Government of Angola and in this regard *welcomes* the provision of assistance to the Government of Angola in support of the democratic process;

6. Reiterates once again its demand that UNITA accept unreservedly the results of the democratic elections of 30 September 1992 and abide fully by the "Acordos de Paz";

7. Condemns UNITA for continuing military actions, which are resulting in increased suffering to the civilian population of Angola and damage to the Angolan economy and again demands that UNITA immediately cease such actions;

8. Also condemns UNITA's repeated attempts to seize additional territory and its failure to withdraw its troops from the locations which it has occupied since the resumption of the hostilities, and demands once again that it immediately do so and agree without delay to return its troops to United Nations-monitored areas as a transitional measure pending full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz";

9. Reaffirms that such occupation is a grave violation of the "Acordos de Paz" and is incompatible with the goal of peace through agreements and reconciliation;

10. Stresses once again the fundamental need to reinitiate without delay the peace talks under United Nations auspices with a view to the immediate establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and resolutions of the Security Council;

11. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it is prepared to resume peace negotiations and demands that UNITA act accordingly;

12. Welcomes the further steps taken by the Secretary-General to implement the emergency humanitarian assistance plan;

13. Strongly condemns the repeated attacks carried out by UNITA against United Nations personnel working to provide humanitarian assistance and reaffirms that such attacks are clear violations of international humanitarian law;

14. Takes note of statements by UNITA that it will cooperate in ensuring the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance to all Angolans and demands that UNITA act accordingly;

15. Reiterates its appeal to both parties to take all necessary measures to ensure the security and safety of UNAVEM II personnel as well as of the personnel involved in humanitarian relief operations, and strictly to abide by applicable rules of international humanitarian law;

16. Demands that UNITA proceed immediately to the release of all foreign citizens held against their will and to abstain from any action which might cause damage to foreign property;

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Strongly condemning UNITA and holding its leadership responsible for not having taken the necessary measures to comply with the demands made by the Council in its previous resolutions,

Determined to ensure respect for its resolutions and the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz",

Urging all States to refrain from providing any form of direct or indirect assistance, support or encouragement to UNITA,

Determining that, as a result of UNITA's military actions, the situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

17. Decides that the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force ten days after the date of adoption of the present resolution unless the Secretary-General notifies the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

18. Decides further that if, at any time after the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General reports to the Council that UNITA has broken the cease-fire or ceased to participate constructively in the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the provisions set forth in paragraphs 19 to 25 below shall come into force immediately;

19. Decides, with a view to prohibiting all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products, that all States shall prevent the sale or supply, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the afore-mentioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products, whether or not originating in their territory, to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Secretary-General, who shall promptly notify the Member States of the United Nations;

20. Calls upon all States, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of this resolution;

21. Calls upon States to bring proceedings against persons and entities violating the measures imposed by this resolution and to impose appropriate penalties;

22. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 below;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

(c) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 above;

23. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by paragraph 22 above in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

24. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General by 15 October 1993 on the measures they have adopted in order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 19 above;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 22 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

26. Expresses its readiness to consider the imposition of further measures under the Charter of the United Nations, including, inter alia, trade measures against UNITA and restrictions on the travel of UNITA personnel, unless by 1 November 1993 the Secretary-General has reported that an effective cease-fire has been established and that agreement has been reached on the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

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27. Expresses also its readiness to review the measures in the present resolution if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that an effective cease-fire has been established and that substantial progress has been achieved towards the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" and relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

28. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it as soon as the situation warrants, and in any case in good time before 1 November 1993 and again before 15 December 1993, a report on the situation in Angola and the implementation of this resolution, with his recommendation for the further role of the United Nations in the peace process and, in the meantime, to keep the Council regularly informed of developments;

29. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24, S/25070/Add.34 and S/25070/Add.35)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3278th meeting, held on 17 September 1993 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26460):

"The Security Council deplores the recent upsurge in violence in Haiti, particularly the events of 11 and 12 September, when at least a dozen people were assassinated, including a prominent supporter of President Aristide during a church service.

"The Council is deeply concerned at these developments as well as at the existence of organized armed civilian groups in the capital which are attempting to interfere with the new Constitutional Government's proper assumption of its functions.

"The Security Council considers it imperative that the Constitutional Government of Haiti assume control over the security forces of the country, and that those responsible for the activities of the organized armed civilian groups throughout the country, and particularly in Port-au-Prince, be held personally accountable for their actions and removed from their functions. The Council also urges the Haitian authorities to take immediate measures with a view to disarming these groups.

"The Council strongly calls on the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, also in his capacity as signatory to the Governors Island Agreement, to carry out his responsibilities to the fullest by ensuring immediate compliance with the letter and the spirit of the Governors Island Agreement.

"The Council will hold the Haitian military and security authorities personally responsible for the safety of all United Nations personnel in Haiti.

"Unless there is a clear and immediate effort by the security forces to put an end to the present levels of violence and intimidation and unless the above requirements are met, the Security Council will have no alternative but to consider that the authorities responsible for public

order in Haiti are not complying in good faith with the Governors Island Agreement.

"Therefore, should the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 861 (1993) and having received the views of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), inform the Security Council that, in his opinion, there is a serious and consistent non-compliance with the Governors Island Agreement, the Council will immediately reinstate those measures provided for in its resolution 841 (1993) appropriate to the situation, with particular emphasis on those measures aimed at those deemed responsible for the non-compliance with the Agreement.

"The Council reaffirms that all the parties in Haiti are bound to comply with their obligations under the Governors Island Agreement, as well as with those embodied in the relevant international treaties to which Haiti is party and in all relevant Security Council resolutions.

"The Council will closely monitor the situation in Haiti in the coming days."

The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40, S/25070/Add.4, S/25070/Add.26, S/25070/Add.27, S/25070/Add.31 and S/25070/Add.34)

By a letter dated 17 September 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/26462), the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations transmitted a note dated 16 September 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, by which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia appealed to the Security Council to convene urgently an extraordinary meeting to discuss the critical developments in Abkhazia and send the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to the area.

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3279th meeting, held on 17 September 1993 in response to the above request.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Georgia, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President of the Security Council stated that, following consultations of the Security Council, he had been authorized to make the following statement on behalf of the Council (S/26463):

"The Security Council expresses its extreme concern at the outbreak of fighting in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, arising from the attacks by the Abkhaz forces on the towns of Sukhumi and Ochamchira.

"The Council strongly condemns this grave violation by the Abkhaz side of the Sochi cease-fire agreement of 27 July 1993, which was mediated by the Russian Federation and welcomed by the Security Council in resolutions 854 (1993) of 6 August 1993 and 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993.

"The Council strongly demands that the Abkhaz leadership end immediately the hostilities and promptly withdraw all its forces to the cease-fire lines agreed upon in Sochi on 27 July 1993. Failure to take such action can entail the risk of serious consequences.

"The Council urges all countries to encourage the re-establishment of the cease-fire and the resumption of the peace process.

"The Council expresses its strong desire to see the Abkhaz side enter fully into the peace process without further delay.

"The Council notes the oral report of the Secretary-General on 17 September 1993 regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia, and welcomes his intention to send his Special Envoy for Georgia to Moscow and to the area to assess the situation and to establish a way forward to a peaceful settlement to the dispute.

"The Council looks forward to receiving the Secretary-General's report at an early date."